the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. In case of Handicraft Sector, Government has already put in place a monitoring system whereby, officers from the field formations regularly inspect and supervise the schemes under implementation. Schemes are also being monitored in the weekly Senior Officers' Meeting of the Ministry of Textiles and also by the Planning Commission.

Slow or negative growth in the textile cloth mill sector

2170. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mill sector continue to show negative or slow growth in textile cloth production;

(b) if so, the details of the cloth produced by mill sector during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for slow/negative growth of the mill sector; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State-wise production of cloth by mill sector (including exclusive weaving mills) during each of the last three years is furnished in the following Table:—

(Million square meter)

Sl.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	468.94	516.40	540.39
2.	Karnataka	3.78	4.80	4.49
3.	Kerala	2.79	2.80	2.79
4.	Haryana	44.35	40.90	63.02
5.	Madhya Pradesh	41.17	40.20	60.58
6.	Maharashtra	393.30	401.30	291.89
7.	Punjab	146.47	173.10	209.25
8.	Rajasthan	111.61	113.20	174.77
9.	Tamil Nadu	104.09	119.70	127.90
10.	Uttar Pradesh	28.96	28.90	25.17
11.	West Bengal	3.43	4.20	4.17
12.	Pondicherry	28.76	22.90	21.99

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	34.11	34.10	59.75
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	114.05	153.30	159.53
	TOTAL	1525.81	1655.80	1745.69

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Important measures taken by Government in recent past to help Indian textile sector is furnished in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Important measures taken by Government in recent past to help Indian textile sector

(i) To improve productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC).

(ii) To facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganized sectors, Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. The cost of machinery has been further brought down by reducing the customs duty on imports.

(iii) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units meeting international environmental and social standards, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)" has been introduced in August 2005.

(iv) In 2004-05 Budget, the entire textile sector, except for man-made fibre and filament yarn was provided optional exemption from excise duty.

(v) Government has launched the Debt Restructuring Scheme w.e.f. Sept., 2003 with the principal objective to permit banks to lend to the textile sector at 8-9% rate of interest.

(vi) In order to cater to the growing skilled manpower requirements at shop floor level, Government is providing assistance for strengthening existing and opening new Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs).

(vii) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the textile sector under automatic route.

(viii) Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.

(ix) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide the leadership role in sensitizing the Industry to the concept of value addition by inducting

trained professionals to manage the industry. This has resulted in an increased demand for trained professionals in various sectors servicing the industry.

(x) In order to promote the Technical textiles, Government has approved a Scheme, which aims at baseline survey of technical textiles units and for setting up of four Centres of Excellence, one each for Agrotech, Buildtech, Meditech and Geotech with the total outlay of Rs. 48 crore for 11th Plan period.

Textile mills in Tamil Nadu

2171. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in the State of Tamil Nadu, separately for public sector and private sector;

(b) the number of mills closed during the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to revive the closed/sickmills in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The number of textiles mills in the state of Tamil Nadu in public and private sector as on 31.01.2008 is as follows:—

	Public Sector	Private Sector
SSI	0	977
Non-SSI	11	863
Total	11	1840

SSI:— Small Scale Industry

(b) As on 31.01.2008 and during last three years, 5 private sector cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) were closed in the state of Tamil Nadu. No public sector mill was closed during the last three years. Out of 5 mills closed, 2 mills were closed due to financial problems, 1 mill was closed due to labour problem, 2 mills were closed due to other reasons. Closure details of SSI mills is not maintained by Government.

(c) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, *inter-alia*, include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc.

For restructuring of high cost debts of textiles units, in the organized sector, Ministry of Finance in Banking Division, in September 2003 introduced a Debt Restructuring Package to help textiles units overcome their unsustainable debt burden.